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About half the book is given to the life and ways of this animal. Mr. Hornaday's map shows that its habitat extends as far south as northwest Wyoming and as far north as the mountains in the Mount Wrangell region of Alaska. Few mountain goats have thrived in captivity; but Mr. Hornaday brought five young ones east with him, and when he was writing his book they were in the best of health.

The book also contains most readable chapters on grizzly bears, which are becoming so scarce in our country that sportsmen have to go to Canada to hunt them; on the mountain sheep and other game, the wonderful trout fishing, and other features of the trip which made it delightful and a source of recuperation to all concerned. The author is in closest and most intelligent sympathy with the life of the great wilds, and this makes what he says both authoritative and pleasant to read. He writes of all these animals as their friend and not their foe. He killed some of them, but only for important purposes; and he expresses the wish that the Canadian laws for the protection of big game may be more stringently enforced and that the number of animals which one man is permitted to kill in a year may be reduced. The publishers have produced the book very handsomely.

Die Gründung von Deutsch-Ostafrika. Kolonial-politische Erinnerungen und Betrachtungen. Von Dr. Carl Peters. v and 276 pp., 14 Portraits and Index. C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin, 1906. (Price, M. 4.)

Dr. Peters had a most prominent part in opening a vast territory in East Africa to German governmental control and to the colonial enterprises of his countrymen. Results of value are constantly accruing, and the aspirations of Peters, Jühlke, and other pioneers for the development of this region as a German possession are being fully realized. The book tells the story of pioneer effort in this virgin field; and it will be welcomed, not only for the history it records, but also because it is from the pen of a man who was foremost in making that history. Peters gives full credit to the good work of the men who participated in his labours, though he unsparingly criticizes one or two who did not meet with his approval. The book will be a valued source of information on the beginnings of German colonial enterprise in East Africa.

The excuses which Dr. Peters makes for the bloodshed by his Emin Pasha Relief Expedition on his march to Victoria Nyanza fail to wipe out the stain. This subject was threshed out long ago, and the only comfortable thing to say in relation to it is that that record of slaughter by a white expedition is probably unexampled in other annals of African exploration.

Die Reformation der Kartographie um 1700. Von Christian Sandler. With Atlas of Facsimile Maps. R. Oldenbourg, Munich and Berlin, 1905. (Price, M. 20.)

The Academy of Sciences in Paris was the leading agency in the reformation of cartography. The work was begun systematically in the last twenty-five years of the seventeenth century. Delisle's maps of the world and the continents, which were produced on the borderland between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, mark the climax of this great work of cartographic improvement; and with the production of the last of these maps, about 1720, the participation of the Academy in the reform may be said, in a sense, to have terminated. Dr. Sandler, in a thorough and scholarly manner, has traced the progress of this reform through its various steps, assigning to each man his proper place in it. He has thus given a clear and consecutive history of a movement which resulted in the great improvement of cartography.

The two most conspicuous errors of the early cartographers were that they represented the Indian Ocean as a closed sea (a blunder that was corrected by the discovery of the sea route to India) and their great exaggeration of the extension, east and west, of the land-masses. Sailors had long insisted that the land, especially in the Mediterranean regions, was shown on the maps as reaching too far east and west, but most of the cartographers still held to their old methods of computing longitudes. There was much confusion and blundering in this respect.

Dr. Sandler shows how the progress in astronomical science gradually supplied better bases for fixing longitudes, and that even before Cassini showed the way to the determination of longitude by means of observations of the satellites of Jupiter such men as Kepler, Varenus, and others had computed many geographical positions with a nearer approximation to accuracy than had previously been made. Cassini's tables (1668) gave additional facilities, and the French took up the work of the more exact determination of longitude. The culmination of their work was reached in the achievements of Delisle, who devised some new cartographic methods which contributed to notable results; and one of the most valuable parts of Dr. Sandler's work is his discussion of Delisle's methods.

The accompanying map-portfolio contains facsimile reproductions of Delisle's maps and some notable maps of an earlier date. Traced on transparent paper overlying each map are the outlines of the continents and some of the larger islands as they are known to-day. It is thus easy to see how far and in what detail these early maps differ from those of to-day in the position and shape they give to the large land-masses. It is a demonstration of the fact that Delisle's maps approximate the truth much more closely than others made very near his time and, indeed, in the early days of this reform movement. Dr. Sandler's able contribution to the history of this transforming period in the development of cartography will be very widely appreciated by students of the development of geographical science.

Geography of Nebraska. By George Evert Condra. viii and 192 pp., 118 illustrations from photographs, Maps and Index. The University Publishing Company, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1906.

Dr. Condra is Associate Professor of Geography and Economic Geology in the University of Nebraska. Such books as this one on Nebraska and that which Prof. Hall has written on Minnesota, are needed. There is great lack of first-rate geographical literature relating to the various States. This little book on Nebraska presents to the boys and girls, in an edifying and attractive manner, the geography of the great region in which they are chiefly interested. It is also adapted for those general readers who do not need a fuller treatment of the subject; and for all readers, so long as the geography of the State is not completely treated in any book.

The introductory chapter gives a general idea of the scope of the book. It is followed by ten chapters dealing with the geological structure—the story of the origin of the rock formations, the weather, climate, water, and drainage basins of Nebraska, its four topographic regions—viz., the loess, sand hill, and plain regions, and the bad lands. Then follow chapters on the settlement and development of the State, a summary of its resources and industries, and of the methods for reclaiming the dry, wet, or sandy lands that are unfit to produce farm crops (irrigation, drainage, forestation, dry farming, and drought-resisting crops), and descriptions of the cities and towns. The book is primarily intended for use in graded schools. One of its best features is the close connection maintained throughout between geographic conditions and human development.